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*Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows:

Week ended June 16, 1904. Population not obtainable. Number of deaths, 2. Prevailing diseases, malarial fevers.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage.
June 10	Mount Vernon .....	Mobile, Ala. ....	19	0	0	0
12	Taunton.....	New Orleans, La..	24	0	0	0
16	Fort Morgan .....	Mobile, Ala.....	22	2	0	6
16	Baker .....	New Orleans, La..	40	0	0	0

## PERU.

*Reports from Callao—Plague in rats found on steamship Limari bacteriologically confirmed.*

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, June 4, as follows:

Provisional diagnosis of plague in the case of the rats which were found dying on board the steamship *Limari*, as reported to you in previous communications, has been bacteriologically confirmed.

*Plague situation in Peru—Vessels for other than United States ports not fumigated.*

Consul Gottschalk reports, June 4, as follows:

There are at present 5 cases of plague in the lazaretto in Callao. In Lima there have been 13 cases during the week ended May 28. Callao is merely a business suburb of Lima, connected by constant traffic by trains, as well as by cart road, with the latter city. This feature will be further accentuated within a few days by the inauguration of an electric tramway between the two places. The respectable element of the population in Callao is almost entirely a floating one, residing in Lima and doing business in Callao. Three or four good families (officials, generally) are obliged to live here; the rest of the population is composed of workmen on the docks and railroads and their families; the bulk of the population, one may say, is the element generally found in the water fronts of large cities. \* \* \* A town such as this is necessarily unsanitary. \* \* \*

While this consulate, through the Marine-Hospital surgeon stationed here, issues bills of health to vessels for Panama and the United States after proper fumigations have been performed, no vessels leaving here for any other countries and none of the vessels for Peruvian coastwise traffic are fumigated in any way. It is not illogical to deduce from this that the spread of plague to other places in Peru is almost sure to take place.

On April 30, as already communicated to you, our agency at Paita cabled me reporting the presence of plague at that port. While there has been talk in Lima of sending supplies and sanitary physicians to Paita, nothing that I can ascertain has as yet been done. This morn-

ing Mr. Blacker, our consular agent, cables me again, reporting 11 cases and 7 deaths from plague within the past week.

The general spread of plague throughout Peru may certainly at some time become a possibility. Outside of Lima itself I am convinced very little is being done to check this, and even in Lima I greatly fear that the enthusiasm which characterized the organization of the present sanitary bureau is wearing out. We seem to be growing accustomed to plague in Peru. \* \* \*

The situation here is serious but not yet critical.

*Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.*

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Sydney*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 511,030. Total number of deaths, 429, including diphtheria 6, enteric fever 9, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 13, and 42 from tuberculosis.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*Fiume*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 97.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of May, 1904. Estimated population, 32,547. Total number of deaths, 97. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended May 30, 1904. Census population, 146,671. Total number of deaths, 124, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, measles 1, and 15 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Strasburg*.—Month of April, 1904. Estimated population, 162,101. Total number of deaths, 264, including diphtheria 11, enteric fever 1, measles 4, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and 45 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 11, 1904, correspond to an annual rate of 14.1 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 15,271,287.

*London*.—One thousand one hundred and eighty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles 62, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 9, whooping cough 28, enteric fever 5, and diarrhea 26. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,617 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 2 from diphtheria, 9 from measles, and 5 from whooping cough.

*Ireland*.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 11, 1904, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 18.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,093,289. The lowest rate was recorded in Sligo, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 39.3 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 143 deaths were registered, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 44 from tuberculosis.

*Scotland*.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the